

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

By THOMSON & ROBERTS. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

THE CITY OF JANESVILLE, WIS., DO HEREBY ORDER THAT THE DAILY GAZETTE BE AND IS FOLLOWING, CLERK OF THE CITY.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR A POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT HAVING BEEN DENIED, THAT INTERESTING OPERATION COMMENCED TO-DAY IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. AS EVERY TOWN IN ROCK COUNTY HAS FILLED ITS QUOTA AND HAS A HANDSOME CREDIT ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LEDGER, CAPT. PUT MAY LET THE MOLASSES RUN AS MUCH AS HE PLEASES. THE AGGREGATE SURPLUS IN THIS COUNTY IS 238 MEN—OR ABOUT THREE FULL COMPANIES.

IT IS STATED THAT MR. CHASE IS TO BE MINISTER TO ENGLAND AND MR. RAYMOND, OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, MINISTER TO FRANCE. THE NEW YORK TIMES HAS DISCHARGED ALL ITS PRINTERS, AND ANNOUNCES THAT NO MEMBERS OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION WILL BE HEREAFTER ALLOWED IN THAT OFFICE.

A BODY OF REBELS ON FRIDAY, A WEEK AGO, CAPTURED 2,500 CATTLE OPPOSITE HARRISON'S LANDING, AND MADE OFF WITH THEM. THE SPECULATORS OF NEW YORK ARE COMBINING TO RAISE THE PRICE IN GOLD. GEN. LEW WALLACE HAS SUPPRESSED THE CAMBRIDGE (M.D.) DEMOCRAT.

JUDGE KELLY HAS BEEN APPOINTED POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK, PLACED WAKEMAN. GEN. FOSTER HAS ROUNDED UP 600 REBEL OFFICERS UNDER FIRE ON MORRIS ISLAND. THESE OFFICERS ARE ALSO TO RECEIVE THE SAME FARE THAT OUR OFFICERS UNDER FIRE IN CHARLESTON GET.

GEN. GRANT HAS GONE TO HARPER'S FERRY. HIS PURPOSES WILL BE KNOWN IN A FEW DAYS. SOWING TO THE WIND AND REAPING THE WHIRLWIND.

NEARLY ALL OF THE INMATE RANGERS THAT HUNGAROUNDED THE BESSIE L'ORANGE, WHICH INFESTED THE CITY OF CHICAGO DURING THE MEETING OF THE WHITE FEATHER CONVENTION, HAD, FOR THE BURDEN OF THEIR SONG, THE SIGNIFICANT CHORUS OF "A FREE ELECTION OR A FREE FIGHT." THIS REFRAIN HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED AND PROLONGED BY EVERY COPPERHEAD SHEET THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND. THE LA CROSSE DEMOCRAT BOLDLY ADVANCES THE USE OF THE DAGGER TO PUT MR. LINCOLN OUT OF THE WAY IN CASE A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION, SEE FIT TO ELECT HIM TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE BEAVER DAM ARGUMENT, ANOTHER OF McCLLELLAN'S ADVOCATES, COMES TO THE SUPPORT OF THE DEMOCRAT, AND JUSTIFIES ITS RECOMMENDATION OF COLD-BLOODED AND PREMEDITATED MURDER, BY COOLY ASSERTING THAT ASSASSINATION IS SOMETIMES NECESSARY IN ORDER TO RID THE LAND OF TYRANNICAL AND WICKED RANGERS. THIS IS THE VIRUS OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION WORKING IN THE BLOOD OF THOSE WHO DRINK IN ITS BEER. EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ALLEN, OF OHIO, URGED THE NOMINATION OF McCLLELLAN, AND INTIMATED THAT IF THE DEMOCRACY FAILED TO CARRY THE ELECTION THIS FALL, THEY WOULD NOT SUBMIT TO MR. LINCOLN'S RULE, BUT RISE IN REBELLION AS THEIR SOUTHERN BRETHREN DID FOUR YEARS AGO, AND GENERAL McCLLELLAN WAS NEEDED TO LEAD THE HOSTS OF COPPERHEAD REBELS IN THEIR ASSAULT UPON WASHINGTON. IT IS NOT TO BE WONDRED AT IF THE INMATE AND INSULTING THREATS AND BRUVADE OF THESE JACOBIANS SHOULD AROUSE A SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE AND RETALIATION IN THE BOWELS OF THE MASS OF THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY THAT WILL END IN A MANNER LEAST EXPECTED BY THE AGGRESSORS. A PARTY THAT IS CONTINUALLY PRATING OF ITS LOVE FOR, AND ITS ALLEGIANCE TO, THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION OF THE LAND, MAKES A SORT OF EXHIBITION OF ITSELF WHEN IT THREATENS TO RESORT TO FORCE BECAUSE IT IS DEFEATED AT THE POLLS.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS KIND OF BLISTER ON THE PART OF THE COPPERHEAD FRACTION, ARE ALREADY MANIFESTING THEMSELVES LAST FRIDAY EVENING THE McCLLELLAN MEETING AT ST. LOUIS ARRANGED FOR A MASS MEETING IN THAT CITY, TO RATIFY THE NOMINATIONS THAT HAD BEEN MADE AT CHICAGO. A PARTY OF UNARMED SOLDIERS APPEARED IN THE CROWD, AND TAKING OFFENSE AT SOME OF THE MOTIONS AND TRANSPARENCIES DISPLAYED FROM THE SPEAKER'S PLATFORM, PRECEDED TO SMASH THINGS GENERALLY, AND BROKE UP THE MEETING IN A ROW. SEVERAL PERSONS WERE SEVERELY CUT AND BRUISED, BUT NO LIVES WERE LOST. FROM THE ACCOUNTS WE HAVE SEEN, THE SOLDIERS WERE THE AGGRESSORS, AND THEIR CONDUCT ON THIS OCCASION WAS ENTIRELY UNJUSTIFIABLE AND INEXCUSABLE. ALL POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE THE RIGHT TO MEET AND DISCUSS THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY WITHOUT HINDRANCE OR MOLESTATION FROM ANY QUARTER WHATSOEVER.

BUT WHILE THE SOLDIERS ARE GREEDY TO BLAME IN THIS CASE, THERE ARE OTHER PARTIES MORE CULPABLE STILL—WE MEAN THE COPPERHEAD PRESS AND ORATORS WHO INSULT THE LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE AND THE SOLDIERS BY THEIR THREATS AND BRUVADE. AND THESE GENTLEMEN MAY AS WELL MAKE UP THEIR MINDS, ONCE FOR ALL, THAT THE GAME OF BLUFF THAT THEY ARE NOW PLAYING, AND THEIR THREATS OF REVOLUTION IN CASE THEY CANNOT CARRY THE ELECTION, ARE VERY CHICKEN WHICH WILL COME HOME TO ROOST MUCH SOONER THAN THEY ARE EXPECTED. THERE IS THE BEST AUTHORITY FOR SAYING THAT THOSE WHO SOW TO THE WIND WILL REAP THE WHIRLWIND. THOSE WHO TAKE THE SWORD WILL PERISH BY THE SWORD, AND THOSE WHO ARE SO ANXIOUS FOR PEACE THAT THEY ARE WILLING TO DELUGE THE NORTH WITH BLOOD TO OBTAIN IT, MUST BECAUSE. WE CAUTION THESE MEN AND THOSE PAPERS AGAINST THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR WICKED ACTS. WHEN INFLUENTIAL PUBLIC JOURNALISTS AND LEADING PUBLIC MEN, OPENLY URGES THEIR FOLLOWERS TO COMMIT MURDER AND ASSASSINATION UNLESS THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE THEM POWER, THE PUBLIC NEED NOT BE SURPRISED IF THERE BE RIOTS AND BLOODSHED IN COMMUNITIES THAT OUGHT TO BE SPARED SUCH SCENES. THE SOLDIERS

ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE REGARDING THE FIRE IN THE REAR THAT HAS BEEN KEPT UP DURING THE THREE YEARS THAT THEY HAVE BARED THEIR BREASTS TO THE COMMON Foe, AND WILL NOT BROOK THE TAUNTS AND INSULTS OF THOSE WHOSE HOMES AND PROPERTY THEY HAVE RISKED THEIR LIVES DAILY AND HOURLY TO PROTECT. THE MEN WHO HAVE FELT THE STING OF REBEL BULLETS AND THE SMART OF REBEL SABER CUTS, CONSIDER BOTH AS TRIFLES COMPARED WITH THE PAIN WHICH THE RECOLLECTION BRINGS THAT THERE ARE MEN AT HOME WHOSE SYMPATHIES ARE WITH THEIR FOES, AND WHO HAVE DECLARED THAT ALL THEIR EFFORTS TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION AND SUSTAIN THE HONOR OF THE OLD FLAG, HAVE BEEN FAILURES.

THIS AFFAIR AT ST. LOUIS NEED NOT SURPRISE ANY ONE WHO HAS READ THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES. IT IS THE LEGITIMATE RESULT OF THE THREATS THAT HAVE FILLED EVERYBODY'S EARS FOR THE LAST FEW MONTHS. AND UNLESS THESE MEN WHO ARE CRAZY FOR POWER, SHALL SEE FIT TO CHANGE THEIR STYLE OF ELECTIONEERING, THERE WILL BE ENOUGH SUCH SCENES TO GRATIFY THE MOST RAMPANT ADVOCATE FOR A "FREE ELECTION OR A FREE FIGHT."

I WOULD STAND BY THE PEOPLE WITH WHOM I WAS BORN, AND FREED THE NEGROES, TO BURNING THE CROPS OF THE ENEMY AND EVEN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WHOLE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. GEORGE B. SMITH IN 1862.

ADVISED FROM LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, TO THE GULF, SAY THAT GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILED THERE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE CONCENTRATION OF THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY, VARIOUSLY ESTIMATED AT FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND STRONG, UNDER MUGRUDER. GOVERNMENT WORKMEN HAD BEEN ATTACKED WITHIN FOUR MILES OF LITTLE ROCK, AND A MOVEMENT ON THE CITY WAS EXPECTED.

A REBEL CONFESION.—WE FIND THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER OF THE 31st: GENERAL JOHN H. WINDER.—THIS OFFICER, WELL KNOWN IN THIS CITY, HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM COMMAND AS THE POST OF ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA, WE LEARN, FOR "INCAPACITY AND INHUMANITY TO PRISONERS."

THIS PARAGRAPH AMOUNTS TO A CONFESION OF THE TRUTH OF ALL THE CHARGES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE IN RELATION TO THE INHUMAN TREATMENT OF OUR PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE. POSSIBLY, NOW THAT WINDER IS REMOVED, THEIR CONFINEMENT MAY BE MADE MORE TOLERABLE.

"THE PRESIDENT AND THOSE HE CALLS ABOUT HIM TO ADVANCE THE GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTE THE GOVERNMENT."—GEORGE B. SMITH IN 1862.

THE CONCERT TO-MORROW EVENING.—TWO CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW EVENING AT LAYPINS HALL, BIDS FAIR TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENTS WHICH OUR CITIZENS HAVE EVER WITNESSED IN MANY A LONG DAY, AND WE BELIEVE THEY WILL SHOW THEIR APPRECIATION OF IT BY PATRONIZING IT MOST GENEROUSLY.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE SALE OF TICKETS HAS ALREADY BEEN QUITE LARGE, BUT WE HOPE THERE WILL NOT BE AN UNOCCUPIED SEAT IN THE HALL. THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE THE DIRECTION OF THIS CONCERT ARE WELL KNOWN AS FINE MUSICIANS, AND AS THEY NEVER DO ANYTHING BY HALVES, THIS CONCERT WILL NO DOUBT DESERVE TO BE A SUCCESS.

THE REBELS FIGHT WITH THEIR WHOLE POWER. EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD FIGHTS AGAINST US. THE SAME DETERMINATION MUST EXIST ON OUR SIDE."—GEORGE B. SMITH IN 1862.

AS adjourned meeting of Washington engine Co. No. 3, will be held this evening (Monday Sept. 19th) at their room. A full attendance is requested. By order of Foreman M. H. Curtis, sept19th dtd 63.

IS TOWN.—JOHN FOSTER MADE HIS APPEARANCE IN OUR CITY LAST NIGHT, FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON. GARDEN SEES WILL SOON BE PLAYED OUT NOW, AS HE IS DEAD ON GREEN THINGS.

TO THE FRONT.—THE 42d REGIMENT PASSED THROUGH THIS CITY THIS FORENOON, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT.

IF THE PRESIDENT HAD CHOSEN A C. EXTREMELY POLICY DESIRABLE OF HIM BY MANY OF HIS EXTREME FRIENDS, I WOULD SUPPORT HIM, AS CRUSHING OUT THIS REBELLION CHEERFULLY."—GEORGE B. SMITH IN 1862.

LAYPINS HALL! Tuesday Evening, Sept. 20th. Grand Combination Concert, D. D. Wilson and N. R. Bonnett. Dancers.

WE HAVE AGREED IN SINGING THE FOLLOWING HYMN, AND TO SING IT AT THE CONCERT. MISS OLIVE WILSON, 2d Soprano. ASSISTED BY MISS N. H. BONNET, Pianist; J. B. BONNET, 1st Tenor; J. H. WILSON, 2nd Tenor; J. B. BONNET, 3rd Tenor; J. H. WILSON, 4th Tenor; J. B. BONNET, 1st Bass; J. H. WILSON, 2nd Bass; J. B. BONNET, 3rd Bass; J. H. WILSON, 4th Bass.

SINGING SCHOOL.—C. F. BENJAMIN, formerly a student of the Boston Music School, and a successful teacher of vocal music, will give a course of instruction in the art of singing, at the house of J. B. BONNET, on Friday evening, Sept. 23rd, at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. A full attendance is requested. By order of Foreman M. H. Curtis, sept23th dtd 63.

Next Wednesday Eve., Sept. 22, at 7 o'clock. Terms, two dollars, payable in advance, for twenty lessons. Particular attention paid to the cultivation of the voice. All donations of learning to sing are received with gladness. Tickets 50 cents. By order of Foreman M. H. Curtis, sept23th dtd 63.

19 BEAUTIFUL YEARS.—A new supply of this beautiful and valuable book, for sale at the office of the Gazette, on Monday, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock. Price 50 cents. By order of Foreman M. H. Curtis, sept19th dtd 63.

FOR PURE RYE AND WHEAT. WILSON, call at Kearsley's Drug Store, and get the best. By order of Foreman M. H. Curtis, sept19th dtd 63.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago, 2:30 P.M. Going South. 12:30 A.M. From Milwaukee, 2:30 P.M. Going North. 12:30 A.M.

St. Paul & Northern Pacific. From St. Paul, 2:30 P.M. Going South. 12:30 A.M. From Milwaukee, 2:30 P.M. Going North. 12:30 A.M.

Arrival and Departure of the mail, at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 10th, 1864.

Chicago, through, 2:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. Chicago and West, 2:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

FROM WASHINGTON.

Stanton Says the Draft Must go On!

MR. CHASE GOING TO ENGLAND!

H. J. Raymond Minister to France!

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT!

A Reconnoissance in Force!

Civil War in North Carolina!

Telegraph Operators Elect a President

LATER MEXICAN NEWS!

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Herald's Army of the Potomac correspondent says, information was received yesterday that the enemy were moving quite a large body of troops to the left of Gen. Warren.

The force selected for the purpose consisted of the 4th and 15th Pa. regiments of cavalry under the command of Lt. Col. J. K. Robinson, and the 1st Pa. battalion commanded by Major R. J. Falls, supported by a brigade of infantry under Gen. Baxter, of the 5th corps. The cavalry left camp at 2 o'clock this morning, reaching the Weirton railroad at daylight, and at once moved out to the front by the Vaughan road.

A distance of a mile and a half brought them to the forks of the road, one of which led to Petersburg and the other to the left in the direction of Tazewell Station. The first reconnoissance was made in the direction of Petersburg. The pickets of the enemy were driven in for a mile or more, and the command returned and moved on to the opposite direction, and after going about a mile beyond our infantry picked the enemy were discovered with the road strongly barricaded and a swamp upon either side. A squadron was dismounted to drive them from their position. This they did in gallant style, and continued to drive them from one position to another for two miles. No signs of large bodies of troops were discovered, or indications of any having been there recently. Citizens living on the road and a force of 4000 cavalry were encamped some two miles in advance for the purpose of guarding Baynton's road over which the rebels transport a large portion of their supplies at present.

Although I have no combat engagement to record, or serious fighting, there was continual skirmishing for several hours. Upon the withdrawal of our troops the enemy followed up and finally drove in our pickets, compelling us to return and re-establish the line. The losses were very small on our side, consisting of only two men wounded in the 1st Pennsylvania battalion. The enemy left one or two killed, who fell into our hands, and doubtless some were wounded. The whole division of cavalry have been saddled all day and in readiness to move at a moment's notice if found necessary to go to the assistance of the reconnoissance was accomplished. There are some indications that the enemy are making preparations to evacuate Potomac. We learn that large numbers of the citizens have been leaving for the South for several days. The truth of this rumor will be ascertained in a few hours.

HEADQU

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. J. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
3rd District—**C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DAN'L JOHNSON,** of Union.
5th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSADY.**
6th District—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominees.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS ELLIS.**
Register of Deeds—**C. KREIER.**
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDBREDGE, JR.**
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**L. JAMES.**
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEWIS ALBION.**
District Attorney—**JOHN H. BENNETT.**
County Surveyor—**C. S. LOGGIE.**
Assessor—**C. B. HERNIMAN.**

ATLANTA.

How the City was Captured—The Complete Defeat of the Enemy.

(From the New York Times.)

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Sept. 1, 1864.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The great objective point of the campaign has been reached. The Federal army marched into Atlanta on the morning of the 21st of September, and the national colors float triumphantly from the loftiest structure in the city. When the detailed history of this campaign shall have been written, it will stand out as the most glorious of the war.

Gen. Sherman left Chattanooga on the 21st day of May, and his army arrived at Atlanta on the 21st of September. In that space let me briefly state the following occurrences:

Gen. Sherman advanced an army of over 120,000 men against the enemy, known to be between seventy and eighty thousand strong. The rebels were met at Ringgold, both armies presented a front of at least fifteen miles. From this point to Tunnel Hill the fighting continued. From Tunnel Hill to Buzzard Roost the army was three days making five miles, owing to the strong natural positions which confronted it at every movement forward. The Army of the Cumberland advanced to carry this brace of mountains by storm, but did not succeed, and patiently thereafter awaited the developments of the army of the Tennessee, which had some days before marched down Snake Creek Valley. As a tempt was made by Gen. Sherman in this locality to bag the rebel army, and we all thought he would do it, but we were doomed to disappointment, as Johnston, after giving us a two days' fight, evacuated the situation at Resaca with great care, and destroyed about one-third of the bridge across the Oostanaula.

Right in the face of a multiplicity of rebel *leaves du pont*, Sherman spanned the river with three pontoon bridges, crossed his army the same day he occupied Resaca, built the bridge over the Oostanaula, and ran a train and his army into Kingston three days after the capture of Resaca, and took possession of Bono the next day. The position at Resaca is full of natural defenses. From this point to the Atlanta Mountains, with the exception of the passage of the Etowah, the obstacles to a march of so large a force, but more than any other, than the defense of Buzzard Roost. Sherman did not even attack the rebels here, but left a corps behind some fine works and took his army away round to the right, where he encountered the enemy in large numbers. At Dallas three battles were fought, all of which were successful. On the 28th of May, however, at New Hope Church, the enemy massed in front of Howard's corps, and drove our men back in great confusion, killing and wounding and capturing nearly two thousand. This was the first defeat we had sustained, as the attack on Buzzard Roost was merely a "feeler." Wood was immediately assisted by the reserves of the Fourth Corps and a portion of the Twentieth, and the rebels were pushed right into their works, which they evacuated on the 3d of June. This gave us the railroad and all the passes through the Atlanta range, and Gen. Sherman swung his army round toward the valley and Lost Mountain, and established his headquarters upon the railroad, at a town called Ackworth.

Here our forces threw up a formidable line of works, and both sides kept up an incessant skirmish for more than a week. On the 18th of June the pickets became entangled with each other, a general engagement ensued, and our forces carried several eminences, among which was Lost Mountain, the monster of the crowd. This gave us another advance, and brought us up to Kennesaw, a frowning giant, which seemed to be the impregnable barrier across our direct route to Marietta, which nestled immediately behind it. At Kennesaw some desperate skirmishing took place, and as the enemy had several guns upon the mountains, we got the worst of it, as the shelling from the mountain was incessant for nearly two weeks.

On the 25th, Hooker made a night attack, and advanced his line several hundred yards, and under cover of darkness threw up some breastworks. In the morning the abatis in front of the Twentieth Corps was only distant about 40 yards from the obstructions in front of the enemy's works.

On the 27th of June a grand concerted attack was made upon old Kennesaw, but after brilliant maneuvers and assaults, our forces were compelled to desist, although ground had been gained by Hooker, Schofield, Logan and Palmer. In this unsuccessful assault, we lost over 3,000 men, among whom was the lamented Harker, one of the ablest heroes of the war. Dan. McCook, and four other officers fell at Kennesaw, and for another week our forces hid themselves behind their breastworks.

By a desperate flank movement, however, Sherman urged his forces clear around the grim old hill and celebrated the Fourth of July at Marietta.

Between Marietta and the river, the enemy had four splendid lines of earthworks, besides several hills upon which were located his artillery. Although this was to cover his crossing the river, desperate skirmishing took place all along the line on the 6th and 7th of July.

We reached the river on the 10th of July, and on the night of the 13th, five corps crossed the Chattahoochee, twelve miles north of the railroad bridge. On the night of the 18th the whole army was across the river, and heavy skirmishing took place upon the right, near Peachtree Creek, and upon the left near Deer Creek.

In the afternoon of the 20th of July, the enemy attacked our right and center, and a desperate battle took place, lasting until dark, and resulting in a frightful defeat of the enemy. The fighting between Hooker and those opposed to him was particularly severe. Hooker alone lost nearly two thousand men, and the rebels three times that number.

The next day our lines advanced all around, and was moved up to within six miles of the city.

Friday, the 22d, Schofield dispatched Sherman that the enemy had withdrawn from his front, and the whole army moved up to within a mile and a half of the city, with the full expectation that the enemy had moved down the Macon road. But we were doomed to disappointment, for as we approached their forts, they saluted us with shot and shell in a most striking manner.

The whole army immediately intrenched itself, and before upon the artillery fire on both sides was furiously at work.

On the left, one of the most remarkable battles of the war was in progress from 10 A.M. till noon. In great numbers they poured down upon our corps, and drove our men from their works, capturing 12 guns and several stands of colors. But the loss of life was most frightful upon the rebel side. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing at the lowest estimate, was 12,000 men, 17 stands of colors and a large quantity of small arms. We lost one of the greatest general officers of the day—McPherson—about between five and six thousand men, a few stands of colors, and 10 guns.

On the night of the 27th of July, and on the morning of the 28th, the Army of the Tennessee, comprising three corps, was moved from the extreme left to a new position upon the right, and in the afternoon of the 28th, Hood made his third attack upon our forces in front of Atlanta, and experienced his third defeat. In this battle the enemy had five general officers wounded, two severely, and lost nearly 6,000 men. Our loss in this battle was not exceeding 1,500, all told. From the 28th of July until the 6th of August, almost incessant skirmishing was kept up by both sides, day and night.

On the 6th ultimo, Schofield attempted to carry a fort upon the extreme right of our line, between Atlanta and East Point, but was repulsed with the loss of 300 soldiers.

The next day the fourteenth corps assaulted the enemy's lines, carried the rifle-pits, and was repulsed when upon the point of climbing up the rebel works, with a loss of 200 men—200 of which was sustained by the regular brigade.

From that time until the last battle south of the city, with the exception of heavy skirmishing and continual artillery duel, nothing transpired worthy of note.

From Chattanooga to Marietta, the energies and endurance of the men were taxed beyond description. For three long months the army did nothing but fight and dig in the day time, and dodge cannon balls and shells at night. Most of the time the army had full rations, but very little shelter—for really it rained half the time, and all the camp equipment had been left in the rear.

One night, and should dwell on this subject a week, but I will leave it now, and give you a fair idea of the respective losses sustained by both sides in this grand campaign, unparalleled in all particular in the annals of modern war.

OUR LOSSES.

The following may be considered a fair estimate of our losses during the campaign. The figures embrace the killed, wounded and missing. I will add that the missing (prisoners), including the loss of position (Stoneman's) and McCook's commands, will not amount to 2,500.

Skirmishing from Chattanooga to Resaca, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing from Resaca to the Atlanta Range, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of Dallas, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of New Hope Church, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing near and about Lost Mountain, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing in front of Kennesaw before and after the defeat of the 28th of June, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing from Kennesaw to Marietta, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Fortifying the Chattahoochee, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing at Peachtree Creek, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of the 20th of July, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of the 27th of July, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Skirmishing in front of Atlanta from the 28th of July to the 6th of August, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Successful assaults of Schofield on the 6th, and a portion of the 14th Corps on the 7th ultimo, 2,500
Total national loss from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 25,000

In the above is embraced the cavalry losses, including the loss of portions of Stoneman's and McCook's forces around Atlanta, which has been reduced to less than 1,000. Our loss in cannon was fifteen—ten at the battle of the 22d of July, three taken from Stoneman, and two abandoned by McCook. Our loss in colors is far inferior to the enemy's.

We have lost two general officers killed, McPherson and Harker, and six wounded, four of whom have returned to duty, Greatham lost a leg, Willcox was shot through the body. Both are doing well. Johnson, Kilpatrick and Mason have returned, and Kilpatrick will return in a few days. Several other general officers were slightly injured, at various times, but did not leave the field.

THE REBEL LOSSES.

Up to the battle of Peachtree Creek, with the exception of the series of fights near Dallas, our losses exceeded that of the rebels, as a general thing. It is fair to believe, however, that in all skirmishes the losses upon both sides were about the same. Therefore, I will add up the list of losses in the war, and let the list of skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and credit a like amount to the rebels:

It belongs to all skirmishes from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 15,000
Battle of Resaca, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of Dallas, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of New Hope Church, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of Resaca, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of the 20th of July, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Battle of the 27th of July, 1,500 killed, 1,500 wounded, 1,500 missing. 4,500
Total rebel loss from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 25,000

The enemy has suffered severely in the loss of general officers, losing four killed and seventeen wounded, according to their own papers.

Their loss in cannon will exceed thirty, including eight 64-pounders, while at least twenty-four and stand of small arms have been left by them upon the field and come into our possession otherwise.

In two battles they lost twenty-three stands of colors, which were for a time in the possession of Gen. Hooker and Frank Blair.

SHERMAN'S LAST BATTLE FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

For a while it seemed to me that we were "stalled" right in front of this city. Yet I felt, in common with every one, that its fall was a question of time. I knew, and wrote you, that the idea of its capture by assault had passed away, and if you recollect, I further stated that all maneuvers to possess it by operating around it would fail; that the army, that is a large portion of it, must cut loose from all communication, and strike out at a distance south. I am free to say that it was not wholly my opinion which suggested this, but in a great measure, the opinion of general officers and others, with whom I had daily conversation.

Well, on the 29th ult., the army was provided with rations which would last for twenty days, with which could be picked up, with orders to be in readiness to move the next morning, Wednesday, July 30th.

The Tenth Corps, under Gen. Schofield, was retired and extended, to guard and hold communication, and the balance of the army, with Howard upon the right and Sherman upon the left, and Thomas in the center, cut loose. The right had a large amount of travel before it, as the "concern" had to swing, leaving the extreme left like a pivot.

The programme was for the extreme right to strike Jonesboro, or south of it. Notwithstanding very few rebel infantry were expected so far to the right, the Sixteenth Corps was refused, as great numbers of the enemy's cavalry hovered about Lyon's Bank. The army struck the railroad in concert. Schofield taking a position some twelve miles south of Atlanta. The whole army moved up in line of battle, and spent the night in throwing up breastworks. Between Schofield's army and one corps of the Army of the Cumberland, and between the Fourth Corps and the Sixteenth, the Seventeenth Corps, which were on the right, was a gap which was to be filled by the Fifteenth.

LOGAN'S FIGHT.

Logan had the most hazardous task of the war to perform, and his men worked the liveliest night, and extended their lines to a remarkably inviting thinness, which was immediately taken advantage of by the enemy. As the flanks were in hand order, two 24-pound howitzers, with a sufficiency of canister near by, were posted to protect the flanks of the corps, and the enemy, in his hurry to sweep the Fifteenth out of existence, dashed a brigade into each flank, a third of whom never fired a gun, so terrible and unexpected was the national volleys.

The whole affair did not last more than an hour, when, after five desperate charges, the whole rebel line was repulsed, leaving their dead and wounded and 500 prisoners in our hands. Including a Major General and a Brigadier.

This is the 4th time Logan has been attacked by a largely superior force, but from the fact that the enemy, with reckless tenacity attempted to climb to his breastworks, at each time, and knock down his men and drag them out, it is almost unnecessary to say that the rebels were piled up in front and upon both flanks of the Fifteenth Corps.

JEFF. DAVIS' GREAT FIGHT.

The next morning bespoke a contest. Both armies had made excellent use of the spade, and neither could carry long. It was not only a question of territory, but for something to do, the lines were well covered, and not so readily forced upon emergency, as in a regular battle. The different corps were pretty well mixed up, but they were just where their commanders wanted them. The Fourth and Twentieth Corps, Jeff. C. Davis commanding, came up the railroad and connected between Logan and Stanley, while the Seventeenth and Sixteenth remained upon the right, resting near Jonesboro, the left near Rough and Ready.

Early in the morning Jeff. C. Davis had orders to attack a formidable work in his immediate front, and straightway he dashed Cartin's and Blair's divisions into the rebel lines. The whole force moved up without a sign of a waver into the rebel shot and shell, the Regulars, as a hundred times before, particularly distinguishing themselves. A portion of Lee's corps engaged with the Fourteenth, and after nearly three hours' desperate, and oftentimes hand-to-hand fighting, our men carried the rebel works, driving the enemy pell-mell from his position, capturing two excellent twelve-pounder batteries and up ward of a thousand prisoners.

At this juncture lively fighting was going on along the whole line, and in a short time the rebel were pressed from the field with our cavalry in pursuit.

At 10 A.M. Lee's corps were engaged, Hardee in command. Jeff. C. Davis, the new Commander of the Fourteenth Corps, gave the brand, and successfully and brilliantly carried into execution the orders given him.

Probably during the campaign no Division Commander in the army has engaged the enemy so many times as Davis. His promotion as Major-General to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, was earned by merit alone. He has always been looked upon as one of the best general officers in the army, while his dash and bravery have never been questioned.

Our loss in killed and wounded in this charge was larger than the enemy's, but full of glory and triumph. It was one of the most intrepid and successful charges of the war.

HOW CRAWLS OUT OF ATLANTA.

Night came on, and Hardee and Lee retired toward Macon. This was a terrible dilemma for Hood, who was at Atlanta with Stewart's corps and the Georgia militia. Immediately Hood made preparations to leave, and destroying what property he could, he made a hurried exit, leaving out all his able-bodied men before daylight. It is believed that he retreated by the Augusta road, and is therefore out of from Hardee's and Lee's forces.

If his army is not pretty well demoralized, then there is no such thing as its destruction.

Before leaving, Hood destroyed all rolling stock which happened to be at the depot and on the switches, a hundred tons of ammunition, and a large amount of cotton and stores.

SLEUTH MOVED INTO ATLANTA.

The illumination and explosion could be plainly seen and heard at the river, and before daylight Gen. Schofield moved three brigades toward the city. They proceeded cautiously up Pacer Ferry, and Vining station roads, and marched into town without a shot being fired, entering between 1 and 2 o'clock on Friday morning, Sept. 2.

Col. Calhoun immediately dispatched Gen. Schofield that Atlanta was in the possession of his forces, whereupon the latter joined him with his staff.

The city officials and other gentlemen, and a trio of rebel officers, met the conquerors, and asked protection for the city and its inhabitants, which was freely granted.

The glorious Stars and Strips were then run up upon several buildings, a large crowd gathered around the court house, and the fall of the Gato City was celebrated amidst music and hurrahs.

Fifteen minutes after the occupation headquarters was established, and a Commandant and Provost Marshal appointed.

Capt. Duzenbury, the efficient chief of the telegraph, located himself, and had his lines working in a short time.

The destruction of property by Hood, immediately before his departure, did us no damage whatever. He destroyed nine engines and a hundred freight cars. As we have on the road between this city and Nashville some two hundred locomotives, and over six thousand transportation carriages, no howies were sent up on the occasion.

We captured seventeen cannon, in good order, and of which 64-pound siege guns, the same stolen from the Washington Navy yard by old Floyd.

Atlanta is laid out in a circle, about two miles in diameter, in the centre of which is the railroad depot, the terminus for all the roads North, South, East and West, and under the order of the passengers do not at Providence, R. I.

The city is filled with manufacturing establishments and army warehouses, and a number of fine brick and stone mercantile edifices. There are six churches and three hotels, and a very pretty little park. All the hotels are on the park, a short distance from the depot.

The city was founded in 1845, and in 1855 contained 12,000 people. When the war commenced there were 20,000, and during the past Winter as many as 25,000 people resided here.

The city is completely encircled by fortifications of the most formidable kind, capable of working 120 guns.

The foundries and railroad shops are as fine and complete as any in the country. Most of the machinery, however, has been removed or destroyed.

There is a large number of the citizens who have remained, many of whom are loyal people. There are very few ladies here, but those who have been encamped upon the Georgia road are returning to their homes.

Two-thirds of the houses have been struck by our shells, while many have been demolished or burned.

THE WORKS OF THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

One mile below the passenger depot, and on the west side of the Georgia Railroad, is situated the Atlanta rolling-mill. This is the most extensive establishment of the kind in the South. It was built in 1853, and owned in 1863 by Schofield & Markham. It was one time purchased by the South Carolina Railroad Company for \$500,000, exclusive of the negroes belonging to the mill, which sold for an additional sum of \$75,000. The mill has employed one hundred white hands and a like number of negroes. It is the only one in the South with accommodations for rolling railroad iron. Of this work, however, it has done little. Since the capture, it has been used in the manufacture of gun-barrel plates; and so great has been the demand for iron for that purpose, that all unused rails from the different roads of the South have been brought here to be turned into armor for the gun-barrels. Even roads not part of a chain of communication between two important points have been torn up, and the iron appropriated for the purpose mentioned. This mill furnished the iron for the *Merrimack*, *Arcturion*, the boats in Mobile Bay, and in fact, nearly all the iron boats that the rebel Government has ever built have received plates from these works. This fact alone rendered Atlanta a good point for destruction. But its usefulness to the South did not end here. From the rolling-mill, following the railroad toward the depot, and but a short distance, is a foundry and machine shop for the manufacture of shot and shell exclusively. Further on, and on the same side of the railroad, is a pistol factory. This establishment is owned by Spiller & Burr, and was reconstructed in 1862. It is a large building, five stories high, and was formerly used as a gristmill. It was built by Richard Peters, of Atlanta. The machinery used for the purpose of manufacturing pistols was removed from Hartford, shortly before it came into our hands. The work has given employment to nearly three hundred hands.

On the other side of the railroad, near the pistol factory, is a Government arsenal. This has been built since the war, and has been in vigorous operation ever since, repairing and making arms, building gun-carriages, and also has a machine for rolling out sheet copper for caps. This establishment employed about two hundred hands. A short distance further up the railroad, on the west side, are the machine shops, round-house, &c., of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. These works are very extensive, and have done the repairing of engines and cars of the Macon road. Near the depot, on one of the main streets of the town, is the military storehouse. Here a large stock of small articles used by the Government were stored. Three miles east is the Government laboratory. Here were manufactured percussion caps, fuming powder, fuses, alcohol, chemicals, &c. In this establishment were employed a large number of both sexes and all ages and colors. North of the depot are the machine shops and round-house of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and opposite the Naval Land Depot, Hardee and on the west side of the railroad are Wind-shed and machine shops. This establishment has filled some of the largest Government contracts, and kept in constant employment a large number of hands. On the other side of the railroad are several shops of different kinds, all recently engaged in manufacturing supplies for the rebel Government. There are besides the shops enumerated, a large number of pork-packing and oil establishments, also a button factory. Many of the buildings in the town were also used by the rebels for different purposes, such as clothing, shoe, artillery, harness, &c., manufactories.

B. C. TRUMAN.

"What the Administration puts its policy on paper, we must support it, whatever we think of it individually. When you hear a man flinging too much fault with the Administration, you can rely on it that in secret he is opposed to the war."—George B. Smith in 1862.

SAWYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE, AND BLEACHING PREPARATION.

This Preparation is much superior and cheaper than any other Blue, requiring no preparation for use, and is the only Article adapted for bleaching and restoring clothes, yellowed by age, or but washing to a pure white, without injury. It does not settle in the water and clothes, giving them a "muddy blue" color, like indigo, but is perfectly soluble, leaving the water clear; and imparts a delicate blue-white tint to articles, without depositing any sediment or stain, and is warranted not to injure the most delicate fabric, and when known by housekeepers will supersede all others.

It has now been in use in the N. E. States for over ten years, and invariably given satisfaction, and is of the same standard quality as when first introduced, but owing to the numerous cheap and worthless imitations that have been put into the market, we have been compelled to adopt the new PATENT SAFETY BOXES which cannot be imitated; and being put up in this style it is more economical than other Blues, as there is no waste, the arrangement of the Boxes being such that the slightest quantity can be used if necessary.

CONRAD & VANKIRK are the sole agents for the above preparation in this country. Price 15 cts. per box. The Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

Sept 15th advt 20.

"Till I conclude to turn rebel, I will stand by the Administration, no help me God."—George B. Smith, in 1862.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!
Dr. M. D. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson A. Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and patients in all departments of a physician.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and all the various diseases, in both sexes, arising from indigestion, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION, written and illustrated by the Hon. J. H. HOWARD, M.D., of New York. Address Dr. J. H. HOWARD, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., 23 North 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price 25 cents per copy.

CONGATE'S HONKY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, manufactured in England, is made from the choicest materials, and is mild and efficient in its action, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial to the skin upon the skin. It is sold by all the best and famous soap dealers.

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

We can confidently recommend to those suffering from a catarrh of the bladder, Dr. Strickland's Catarrh Remedy. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is sold at a discount to the trade. It is a most valuable remedy for the cure of catarrh of the bladder, and is sold by all the best and famous drug dealers. It is sold by all the best and famous drug dealers.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.

Whereas a certain large number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Charleston and Columbia, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Catarrh Remedy for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Wood, of Charleston, says he has procured a number of the medicine from Dr. Strickland, and has used it with the most successful results. He has cured a number of his friends and himself of this complaint. He has cured a number of his friends and himself of this complaint.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM!

Whereas exhibiting in competition with others, we have exhibited in the Exposition of 1864, our new and improved Melodeon, and have received the highest premium awarded for the same. It is a most valuable and useful instrument, and is sold by all the best and famous music stores. It is sold by all the best and famous music stores.

CAUTION.

We daily receive advertisements of some new and improved Melodeons, and we are obliged to state to the public that we have no objection to the use of the name of the Melodeon in the title of the advertisement, but we do not allow the name of the Melodeon to be used in the title of the advertisement, unless it is accompanied by the name of the inventor, and the name of the place where it was made. We do not allow the name of the Melodeon to be used in the title of the advertisement, unless it is accompanied by the name of the inventor, and the name of the place where it was made.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

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Darling's Music Store,

No. 213 Broadway, New York.

THE LARGEST AND BEST

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PIANOS, ORGANS,

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From the most renowned makers.

Guitars, Violas, Flutes, Fifes and all other Musical Instruments

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SECRET MUSIC

We have a fresh supply from the press.

Tuning Pianos and Melodeons.

and all other musical instruments.

REMOVAL!

Wilson's Music Store.

Removed to the new premises, 115 Broadway, New York.

Pianos, Melodeons and American

ORGANS.

Also all the latest and popular music.

SHEET MUSIC.

and all other musical instruments.

Musical Stereographs and Instruction

Books.

COTTSCALK ON KHAEE.

Translated from the French.

After many years, the French, KHAEE & Co. have introduced a new and improved system of teaching music, which has been adopted by the most celebrated musicians of the world.

The system is so simple and easy, that it can be learned by any one, and it is so complete, that it contains all the secrets of the art.

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Musical Instruments.

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MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States.

Employing 200 Men, and finishing 50 Instruments per week.

Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

An Express Baggage Train
 leaves New York daily, making close connections
 through to all points West, and quicker time than ever
 before made on any line:
 For Freight-Tons, consigns of J. C. Outman, 211
 Broadway, New York; John S. Dunlap, 10 State Street,
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 Clark Street, Chicago, under the new Sherman House.
 E. S. Spence, CHAS. ALLEN,
 2nd Lt. Northwestern Ag't. Gen'l Supt.

BAROMETER - INKSTANDS.
 Another large invoice of these received at
 the **SOUTHERLANDS.**

Legal Advertisements.

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County—

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT, Rock County.—
Charles D. Mead, trustee of the separate estate

My virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for Rock county on the Judgment rendered by said Court in the above entitled action, I have levied upon and shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the Bryant House Hotel, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THURSDAY DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1891,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the right, title and interest which the above named defendant, Martin C. Wukker, has in and to the premises described in the foregoing and required in all of those certain places or parcels of land situate and being in said county of Rock, and described as follows, to wit: 1st, all the lands conveyed by Thomas Shaw by deed of 14th of December, A. D.

Waniker, described it as follows: "all the lands owned by
by said Shaw, and which are now flowed or covered over
with water, or may hereafter be flowed or covered over
with water, with an inlet from head at the dam of the Janesville Water Power."⁶⁰

The original plat of the city of Janesville was also
correctly situated in the city of Janesville.⁶¹

(c) In township No. (7) north, range No. (12) east,
(d) in township No. two (2) north, range No. twelve (12)
(e) east, 4th, the west half of the southeast quarter
of section No. twenty-six (26), in township No. two (2)
north, of range No. twelve (12) east, 6th, lot No. 2, of
(f) in block A, forty (40) in the original plat of the city
of Janesville, in the city of Janesville, above described.

The above sale is postponed to the 10th day of August, 1914, at 10 o'clock, a.m., at the same place, to take effect at 10 o'clock, a.m.

hour mentioned
034 ugndwewd

The above sale is further postponed to the 23d
of August, A. D. 1891, then and there to take place
the hour and place above mentioned.

R. T. PEMBERTON,
Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

at the hour and place above mentioned.
witnessed and sealed R. T. PENNELL, Sheriff Rock Co.

CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County
—Charles Lyon, plaintiff vs. H. A. Lyon,
defendant. The case was tried on the first
day of the term, on the judgment rendered
in the above entitled action. There was
upon appeal and order of entry, on appeal
to the highest and final, on the point described in

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT FOR HONK COUNTY.—The S. & W. Co. v. Almon, taking. F. M. Calkins, vs. Q. Calkins and Juliette A. Calkins, de.endants. A. Ventura here by summons and order of court to answer complaint of James H. Bowen, George S. Bow, Chas. W. Day in and George E. Whitman, plaintiffs vs. the said Almon, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the court for Honk County, in the city of New Castle and vicinity, on the 4th of August, 1861, and a copy of which is hereby sent to you, and to seven copies of your answer to complaint on the certificate set their office in said within twenty days after the date of this summons.

you fail to answer the said complaint within the time a default by the plaintiff in this action will apply to Court for the Court to enter judgment in the complaint.

Dated August 4, 1931.

JOHN C. CANNADAY, a GIBBS,
666 Campbell St., vs. Plaintiff's Advers. Jansville, W.

TAX NOTICE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,)
Rock County,) ss.

Office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors.

[illegible]

County Court of Rock County
—In the matter of the estate of Humphrey
ter, deceased.
An application and filing the petition of John P. B.

ing that said deed was duly recorded in said county, and praying that certain persons to be named on the day of hearing petition may be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased; It is ordered that said petition be heard by this Court at 10 o'clock of the date thereof, in the city of Jacksonville, in said county.

THE FIRST MONDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT

At 10 o'clock, A. M. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition now hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks.

CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County
—The State of Wisconsin to Mary Jagersoll, defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Charles A. Jagersoll, the plaintiff in this action which will be filed in the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in said county, and to deliver an answer to my answer to said complaint on the subse-

of this situation on you, twelve of the day of a
 perfect and if you fail to answer the said complaint
 within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this
 matter is ready to the Court for the relief demanded
 in the complaint. Dated at St. Louis, Mo., this 1st day
 of November 1911. (Seventy stamps, 50 cents cancelled.)

CHAS. E. WILLIAMS,
 Plaintiff's atty. Louisville, Ky.

713, 920-1010

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 IN
 COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY—In
 matter of the estate of Fred J. Payer, deceased.
 Let it be advertised, hereby, that I, the undersigned,
 Clerk of the County Court, Rock County, Wisconsin,

their lands to and to prevent their alienation in leaving, be entitled to the following: A. Ext. notice is hereby given that the Judge, Circuit at the office in the city of Jonesville, in county, on the 8th day of October next, and the day of March next, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., will receive, inspect and adjust all of the claims of all persons, slaves and against all of the same, as all persons, slaves and deceased. D. September 4, 1867. AMOS P. HARRARD, District Solicitor. County Judge.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE—Not
It is hereby given that a special tax was levied on the collection of a tax for a sidewalk on Lots 2, 3 and 4 of the First Ward, known in my books as No. 15

SEIDLITZ POWDERS-A super article, for sale at the
Bismillah Street PEOPLES DRUG STORE

REMOVAL-DR. HALE has moved his Throat and Lung Institute to Myers House, Black, over Coleman's Dry Goods.

